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-Three Dollars per Annum on the Cincinnatti Gazette. the editors of the Gizette proate the laws of the U. Stites, will much oblige the board of ors, by giving the following dinne insertion.

Fair Laws for 1820. volving time has once more red in the eventual period of le privileges. Leap year has returned-joy beams from evere-smiles dance in quick sucon the ruby lips-and every beats with expectation.

older communities than our three annual suns may hide refligence far in the western t, and dull uniformity still hold place; society changes not with seeing moments, and what was ab'e yesterday is so to day, & to so to m rrow. Far different tecise in this western Emporisornilly is our city progress. sing, that every day presents a rent aspect; consequently, the twich governed the communical dismess in the Leap Y at of 6, have imperiously required reon and amendment for 1820.beard of temale consors tor aty of Cincinnatti, have, therein conformity with the powers ed in them. proceeded to an exnation of the same, and after thlabour have agreed upon the mulgation of the following di for the ensuing year; a strict ervance of worch, they beg mest

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ween 15 and 30, under penalty full condemnation to a state of ele blessedness. No retrenchment of expendishall be made, and in ail cases nsive foreign articles shall have preserence over domestic ones. No marriage shall be solemniz mil the mansion is furnished in most elegant style our market

nes by to enjoin upon all lasses

The practice of coquetting is times admissible among fe-

permit.

4. No lady shall pride herself upnaving discarded less than seven

ers per annum. 5. After an engagement, a lady all not receive the particular at tions of more than four gentle-

nat the same time. 6. No lady shall boast of having deaconquest, until the gentleas:all have bowed three several his, and waited on her once from

7. No lady shall refuse a gentlen more than three times, providshe be disengaged.

8. A lady shall invariably be esated by the number of her con-

9. A lady may at all times break an engagement, provided a more ing fellow proffers his hand. 10. No lady when solicited by gentlemen shall refuse to join in Ting "Blindman's Buff—Thim-estir the mush," &c. &c. and all occasions such rational asements should be preferred to

al and literary conversation. 11. No lady shall dance at any coon party more than twenty four nes, nor remain at said party more in ten hours.

12. Female sojourners are most spectfully invited to conform to

e above regulations. The board beg leave to remark, at notwithstanding the depreciatstate of our currency, and the tisure of the times generally, bead which so many bachelors have trenched themselves, they are longly inclined to believe that the sent will be a fruitful year of aquests and marriages; and they on, when it is recollected that ite tedious years must roll away, fore the return of another golden pportunity, no exertions will be ared to thin the ranks of that ost unprofitable race-unmarried

ntlemen. ven under our fair hands at our council chamber, this first day of February, 1820.

EMILINE, CLARISSA, HEODORA,

with this publication, that we sit down to the task of making it known to our readers with a decided conviction that we can only very im perfectly execute our purpose. Not even one of the giant reviews, which ti ree or four times a year illuminate the literary hemisphere, will be able to find room for a tythe of the ex tracts which crowd upon the critic and demand his special notice; what can be done with our weekly sheet? Let us face the difficulty and see .-Anastasius is the Anarchasis of our times.' What the latter is to ancient, the former is to modern Greece. But his travels and adventures are more widely extended; and not only Greece, but Turkey and Egypt, are delineated with a living pencil. Lady Mary Worth y Montague herself does not present us with more genuine or more characteristic pictures; and though the frame work of the publication is a fiction of the novel Genus, it is immediately seen that the descriptions are real, the face authentic, and the whole, the result of actual and highly intelligent observation. Inde.d, if report is to be credited, which in this case we have reason to believe it may. these volumes are the fruits of the travels of Mr. Thomas Hope, connected together in the enlivened shape of a fabulous narrative, but in every respect the authentic produce of personal remark.

Such being the character of A. nastasius, it would be absurd to treat it as a romance: it is, in fact, travels in Greece, Turkey and Egypt, knit together by a highly interest. ing story, and distinguished for its accurate and felicitous sketches of the society and manners of these countries. With regard to the execution, we can truly say that it is admirable. Where pathos is aimed at, we often meet with a simplicity and strength which go home to the heart; and in lighter parts there is a caustic and humourous vein, which except in Pigault Lebrunn, (whose style he frequently resembles,) we have not seen equalled since the days of Voltaire, of whom it also very forcibly reminds us.

The following singular facts are taken from an article in the Quarterly Review for September, 1819, on the subject of the "Cemeteries and Catacombs of Paris." [Com. Adv.

"The national convention, in the year 1793, passed a decree, upon the motion of Barrere, that the graves and monuments of the kings in St. Denis, and in all other places throughout France, should be destroyed. Nor were they contented with this: but the graves of all the celebrated persons who had been also, that the leaden coffins might foreign bayonets." be applied to the use of the Repub-

The details of the barbarous exhumation, are curious, and serve to heighten, if that be possible, an abhorrence for an act so abominable in every respect. The first wallt which they opened, was that of Turenne. The body was found dry like a mummy, and of a light bistre colour, the features perfectly resembling the portrait of this distinguished general. As Turenne did not happen to be an object of popular obloquy, some enthusiasm was felt or affected at the sight of his remains, relics were sought after with great eagerness, and Camille Desmoulins cut off one of his little fingers; the body was turned over to the person who had the sexton's place, and he kept it in a chest for tiil at the intercession of M. Desfontaines, it was permitted to be removed to the Jardin des Planten .-In 1799, it was twice transferred, by order of the Directory, first to the Museum of Monuments; and secondly, to the church of Invalids, which according to the Anti-Chris tian fashion of the day, was then alled the Temple of Mars!

"Henry the Fourth's grave was the next which was violated. His features also were perfect. The head had been opened, and the cavity filled with tow dipped in an aromatic extract so strong, the odour was scarcely supportable. A soldier cut off a lock of the hear. Censorator City of Cincinnatti with his sabre, and put it upon his mence) Mr. Manuel proceeds-ul telligence:

From the London Liverary Gazette. | upper lip. The body was placed | retract nothing-I repeat that the Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Greek. upright upon a stone, for the rabble party is hostile to liberty." (Bra-We have been so much delighted to divert themselves with it; and a voes from the left, indignant cries king, knocked down the corpse by giving it a blow in the face; after which it was left for some days to be the sport of these Yahoos, till it pit, prepared for the remains upon which their senseless vengeance was exercised.

"Lous XIV. was found in a state of perfect preservation, but entire ly black. The body of Louis XV. was fresh, but red, lying bathed in a liquor formed by the dissolution of the salt with which it had been covered. In the coffin of Jeanne de Bourbon, wife of Charles V. a gilt distaff was found, with the remains of a crown, bracelets, and embroibered shoes. The body of Louis VIII. was the only one that had been sewed up in leather, was strong and thick, and retained all its elasticity; the body was almost consumed, as was the winding sheet, but ragments of its gold embroidery were still existing. Dogobert and his Queen Nanthildes were in one coffin, with a partition between them. The workmen were long before they could discover the vault of Francis I. and his amily. It contained six leaden coffins deposited upon bars of iron."

Extract from the Debates of the French H use of Deputies. Paris, March 14, 1820.

Mr. La Fayette. "It is now thirty three years since in the assembly of Notables, I first called for the abolition of Lettres de Cachet; I vote to day against the re-establishment of them."

Minister of Foreign Affairs. "I ask for arbitrary power; it is for a great purpose, and from a striking ecessity that it is asked. To call for the suspension of liberty, is a testimony of respect for that liberty. The prevailing opinions and maxims are the accomplices of the assass n Louvel."

General Foy rushes to the tribune. "Do you believe, gentlemen, that it France had not been under the yoke of foreign bayonets, we Frenchmen could have endured that a handful of miserable wretches, whom we saw prostrate in the dust for 30 years-" (general rising on the right -the ministerial quarter of the chamber.)

Mr. Corday exclaimed to the orator, "You are an insolent feliow," (movement of indignation in the assembly.)

The President called the member to order-General Foy continued, "Yes, gentlemen, this party has prevailed only by means of a foreign power. Such excesses as they have committed could only have taken interred at St. Denis, were opened place with the aid and protection of the assembly.)

Mr. Benjamin Constant, addressing the ministers. "Gentlemen, you are going to wrest from us our personal liberty: you are about to stifle the freedom of the Press: You are about to exclude from this Hall, by privileged elections, the defenders of the people. We might say to you, what some captives said to Tiberius: 'Those who address you, are on the point of death. Let us speak

freely." Mr. Manuel. "The Ministers present to us their present law of imprisonment, as one which he ought to adopt with blind confidence. But are we to give our confidence to Ministers belonging to a party, thirsting for vengeance; a faction which they themselves have denounced heretofore as the enemics of liberty." (Deep murmurs to the some months, to make a show of it, right. Many members start up and gesticulate violently.) Mr. Castel Bajac rushed to the tribune and exclaimed furiously, "Let order pre-vail. Mr. Manuel has been making personal attacks upon a great part of this assembly—Let the dignity of this assembly be maintained—" (Cries continue to issue from the right. The tumult is at its height. The President (speaker) rings his bell, and proclaims that Mr. Manu-

el, is entitled to explain.) Mr. Manuel-"I repeat that the party in question wishes that which is contrary to liberty-(several voies from the right) we are, then, enemies to liberty-yes, yes, (from the left confusion and tumult recom-

woman reproaching the dead Henry from the right.) Mr. Gastel Bajac with the crime of having been a rushes forwards—the President requests him to retire, &c. &c.

Mr. Benjamin Constant-"I ask whether Ministers will have the right of keeping those, whom they was thrown at last into the common arrest, in secret confinement. This question is important, because the citizen may emerge from this dreadful state entirely deprived of his reason. We have had a signal example of this. A general, who had rendered the greatest services to his country and might still render them, left his prison insane, after being three months secretly immured, and is still in that condition. Moreo. ver, will Ministers be obliged to bring to trial, at the end of three months, those whom they will have arrested? The expectation of such trial would diminish the number of arrests, then they might not amount to more than five, six, or ten thousand." (Murmurs in the centre.)

Mr. De Courcelles from his place. "They went as far as sixty thousand in 1815."

Mr. Demarcay. "Let the Ministers see to what such maxims as their's lead. Cast a glance be youd the Pyrences: madmen! you wish to bring us to that condition from which the Spaniards are now endeavouring to extricate themselves .-Your intentions are confessed; your counsels would be those which will probably destroy Ferdinand VII."

Mr. Puymaurin. "The law of imprisonment is essential for the preservation of the dynasty. The plots of the tenth of August bro't about the subversion of the throne and the death of Lewis XVI. If this unfortunate monarch had been able to employ a preventive law, our annals would not be stained with his blood. We are in the same circumstances as in 1792. An open conspiracy was then carried on against Lewis XVI. as at present against Lewis XVIII. There is a conspiracy against all the thrones of Europe, and it is at Paris that its governing committee is establish-

General Sebastiani. "If I believed, gentiemen, that arbitrary go vernment would preserve the reigning dynasty from real dangers, I would not hesitate to voce for it .-But I entertain a very different opi nion. I have resided in a country, (Turkey) where arbitrary rule is in all its beauty-in all its plenitude. There newspapers do not prevent the public mind; justice is summary; the march of the government is not impeded by constitutional clogs; and nevertheless, I have seen in the course of two years, eleven ministers perish by popular convulsion, and what is still more serious, two sovereigns." (Lively sensation in

M. Couvosier-We are told by of a conspiracy. They speak of a vile conspiracy against the dynasty of the Bourbons. Gentlemen, if such a conspiracy exist, it must be confined to a small number of factious desperadoes. I do not deny that the fall of the last government has left much unsatisfied ambition, and that some persons cherish guilty hopes of irs re-estabdishment; but these hopes are not those of the nation.

"The fears that are suggested are altogether chimerical. How can we believe that this nation will adopt projects looking to the return of Buonaparte. Do you believe that Frenchmen have forgotten, that under his dominion no citizen was master of his own person, of his property, or of his children; and that our blood was every day squandered by ambition. What France has really to dread is the return of 1815," (cries from the right of ah! ah!) A Member, "We were expecting that. Another Member, France dreads the 20th of March." "If France could dread another 20th March, it would be because it is attempted to revive the causes of the CTISIS."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the attention of our correspondents at Norfolk we received by the Steam Boat Virginia the papers of the 24th inst. from which we extract the following interesting in-

Norfolk, April 24th, 1820. Arrival of the US. trigate Constellation, Commodore Morris.

The United States frigate Contellation, flag ship of the squadron which left the Chesapeake in November last under the command of Commodore Morris, for South America, came in from sea on Saturday about 2 o'clock and anchored in Hampton Roads the same evening. The Constellation took her departure for the United States at Monte Video, on the 29th of February, with the rest of the squadron, cons sting of the frigate John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, and schr. Nonsuch, Capt. Turner-touched at Martinique on the 6th instant, and sailed thence for St. Thomas, where she left the John Adams on the 12th (the Nonsuch not having arrived) and sailed for the United States.

Coionel S. Halsey, American Consul at Buenos Ayres, has come home itt the Constellation.

The Constellation having sprung her bowsprit will remain at Norfolk until she is fitted with a new one, when we understand, she will immediately put to sea again.

Of South American affairs we learn, from a highly intelligent source, that a corps of Artigas's army marched into the Portuguese territory, about the last of November, and defeated a corps of Portuguese troops, but on its retreat was intercepted by a large corps of the Portuguese army, and routed with considerable loss of men, horses and cattle.

The troops of the Entre Rios and Santa Fee, under the command of . General Ramirez had attacked the Buenos Ayrean army under General Rondeau (the Director) on the 1st of February, and defeated it. Ramirez, with his army occupied a position within 22 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The political affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres were in a confused state. The government was, in fact, dissolved. An effort had been previously made by the Congress and Director [ad interim] to negociate with Ramirez, and had for that purpose, chosen deputies; ut he refused to recognise the authority of the Congress, or to treat with the deputies, declaring however, that if the people would appoint a new set of rulers, free of the influence of Puerrydone, he was ready to treat with them.

Twelve electors had been appointed of persons of great probity and credit, who had re-elected the Cabildo, and had chosen Don Manuel de Sarratea, Governor of the Province, and negociations were to be immediately entered into with Ramirez. Already friendly communications had passed between the present commander of the Buenos Ay-__ rean troops, General Estanislaus Soler and General Ramirez. The Constitution will be revised, and it is expected, a Federative Government established, which has long been the wish of the other provinces; but some time will elapse before the political commotions in that part of South America will be settled, or the people become qualified to appreciate the blessings of rational liberty.

It would appear that this civil war has been rather a personal one of Puerrydon: he co-operating with the Portuguese to annihilate Artigas, who is defending the country against the unjust encroachments of the Portuguese, into the territory called the 'Banda Oriental," which for many years they have been desirous of possessing. [Herald.

Late from South America.

The US. frigate Constellation, com. Morris, came into the capes on Saturday morning about two o'clock, and anchored in Lynhaven hay, whence she proceeded in the afternoon to Hampton Roads, and came up vesterday about 3 PM. and anchored in the bite of Crany Island. The steam boat Virginia being on a party of pleasure to the Columbus 74, which had that morning left the roads for Lynhaven bay, but came to anchor about 8 miles below Old Point Comfort at 1 o'clock; cem. M. accompanied by Thomas Halsey, esq. late consul from the US, to Buenos Ayres, and lieut. S. Henley, joined the steam boat, and came up to town in the evening.

We are happy to state, that the. com. his officers and crew, are in fine health. - Beacon.

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